

SUBSIDY VOTED IN Conferees Agree to Pay Railroad Debt.

After one of the strongest fights of the whole session, one which was productive of some warm talk on both sides, the subsidy of the Oahu railroad was put into the Appropriation bill yesterday morning by the Conference Committee. There was one unusual feature, but one which gave the committee an idea of the importance of action upon the item, the appearance of a non-member, this time E. P. Dillingham, who explained the position of the railroad company and stood a fire of questions. Chairman Baldwin, when the meeting opened, said that Mr. Dillingham was present ready to present his side of the case, and asked a vote upon whether or not a hearing be granted. This was agreed to and Mr. Dillingham for a half-hour talked and answered queries.

Beginning with a history of his connection with the various enterprises in the city and Islands, Mr. Dillingham told how he began the promotion of the railroad. He said that he was urged to action in this matter largely by the prospects for the opening up of the country, and that when it came to the securing of the subsidy he was aided largely by the Hawaiians, to whom the prospect of being brought nearer to the city was attractive. The history of the construction of the road, the difficulties met and surmounted, and finally the success of the enterprise was gone over, as well as the starting of the various plantation enterprises.

After concluding this portion of the argument Mr. Dillingham said that he was not arguing solely for self and associates. He was asking for justice. There was, he said, a plain contract between the people, as represented by the Legislature, and the railroad, expressed in the form of the act which granted the rights to the road, and he considered that the contract was binding. The railroad had kept its part of the contract and now it would be an act of injustice for the Legislature to refuse to carry out the second part of the agreement. The refusal he insisted would be simply an act of repudiation and that the Territory could not do now. Such an act would stamp the Territory as unworthy of credit and would be disastrous.

When Mr. Dillingham had concluded Senator C. Brown moved the passage of the item and argued that there would be far-reaching effects of the repudiation of this proper debt. He then said that during the morning he had been approached by the head of one of the largest banking institutions in the city and had been told that if the Legislature would repudiate such a contract as that in this case that there would never again be any money loaned to the Treasury of the Territory. This he said was not a threat but an expression of the opinion that the action would show that the legislators were ready to repudiate any debt. Senator Brown cited the case of Virginia, where there had been repudiation, and said that in that State money could not be obtained at more than fifty cents on the dollar.

Many of the legislators were urging an extra session, he said, but if the repudiationists were in the majority, the extra session would avail nothing, for he as president of the First National Bank would say that not a dollar would be advanced on any paper of the Territory.

Senator Paris followed with a speech in a similar strain and urged finally that there be taken no step backward. He thought that it would take many years to live down the record of any repudiation and if this Legislature should take such steps there would be no chance to borrow money for needed improvements for many years.

John Emmeluth said that he thought there should be some reply to Brown and Paris. He thought the most blessed future would be one where the people of Hawaii could not borrow money but would take the needs of the Territory from the wealth of the land. He said that he hoped there would be here no repetition of the record of Virginia, where the Legislature had added to the debts of posterity until they could not be borne. This, he said, should not be done here, but the expenses should be raised by the taxing of the people so that there would be freedom from the weight of interest for the future peoples.

Senator Baldwin asked indulgence while he recited his connection with the legislation which preceded the building of the road and said that as the head of the committee which framed the bill giving the privileges to the road, he thought it right to say that there had been a cutting down to the utmost, but that something had to be left to insure the building of the line. He said that he would vote without any bias as he did not own any stock or bonds of the line.

Monahan called attention to the fact that there was a discrepancy between the figures in the bill and those which had been recommended by the Governor. He finally said that as he had doubts of the legality of the subsidy he would favor an amendment to the bill, putting the figure at \$53,000, and adding that the matter should be submitted to the Supreme Court for adjudication. Emmeluth favored this but wanted the matter sent to the United States District Court.

As there were in the bill several items which provided for payments which did not come due during the biennial period, Sen. Brown amended to read \$53,000 and Emmeluth tried to make it read, "to be paid upon suit and determination before a court of competent jurisdiction." To this Brown objected and the amendment finally passed by a vote of ten to four, after Monahan had added an amendment that the railroad should not and interest of the state of the money should not remain the property within the period.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that notwithstanding the official secrecy surrounding the recent Russian communication, referring to the note addressed by Secretary Hay to Count Cassini, regarding the tariff question, it is learned that Russia has indicated her willingness to remove the retaliatory duties she has applied upon American imports provided the United States repeats the order issued by Secretary Dage, imposing the countervailing duty upon Russian sugar. It is plain that Russia regards the sugar question as the crux of the whole controversy.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Representative John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, is quoted in a Washington dispatch to the Tribune as saying:

"Tariff concessions to Cuban products will be the next serious question with which Congress will have to deal. It will be a very important question and will have to be dealt with broadly. The difficulties in the way are readily apparent. The Cubans will ask a market for their sugar. If we can, as Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture asserts, produce in this country from beets raised by our farmers all the sugar we consume, there is a problem right away. The beet sugar industry is extensive and growing. The farmers engaged in raising the beets and the men who turn the raw material into the finished product by the investment of capital in manufacturing plants will insist upon protection."

"Then there are our own citizens who will want less restricted commercial relations with Cuba. It is not to be expected that the Cubans will admit our dairy products, our flour and meat, our machinery, agricultural implements, boots and shoes and clothing into their country upon less favorable tariff terms than we give them for their staple products. As I said, it is a broad question and will have to be handled skillfully."

WORK DELAYED ON THE HACKFELD BUILDING.

Finishing work on the Hackfeld building will be delayed considerably on account of the destruction of the hardwood material which was recently burned in the bark C. D. Bryant. The bark brought a large consignment of wood for wainscoting, doorways and doors. The architect, Traphagen, will duplicate the order and hopes to have the new material here in a few weeks. The stone work has been completed and plastering is being done. The dome is being made ready for its final coating.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO'S CIRCULAR.

The latest Coast sugar advices are contained in the circular of Williams, Dimond & Co., San Francisco, dated July 5, as follows:

Sugar.—The local market and prices for export continue unchanged, dry granulated for local consumption still being quoted at 5.75c, and for export, 5.50c.

Beets.—June 6th, no sales; 7th, spot sale 1,400 tons at 4 1/2c; 8th, spot sale, 300 tons, at 4 1/2c; 10th, spot sale, 600 tons, at 4 1/2c; 11th, no sales; 12th, cost and freight sale, 600 tons at 4 1/2c; 13th, no sales; 14th, spot sale, 250 tons at 4 1/2c; 15th, no sales; 17th, spot sale, 800 tons at 4 1/2c; 18th and 19th, no sales; 20th (not reported until 21st), spot sale, 1,000 tons at 4 1/2c; 21st, spot sale, 550 tons at 4 1/2c; 22d (not reported until 24th), cost and freight sale, 1,300 tons at 4 1/2c, and on same date "to arrive" sale, 200 tons at 4 1/2c; 24th, cost and freight sale, 500 tons at 4 2/2c; 25th, no sales; 26th, cost and freight sale, 1,600 tons at 4 2/2c; 27th, cost and freight sale, 1,700 tons at 4 2/2c; 28th and 29th, no sales; July 1st, spot sale, 250 tons at 4 1/2c, since which no sales, establishing basis for '96' centrifugals in New York on that date, 4.25c; San Francisco, 3 1/2c.

New York Refined.—No change from May 26 to June 24th, when a reduction to 5.35c occurred, equal to 5.15c net cash. This quotation continued in force until June 26th, when an advance to 5.35c took place, equal to 5.24c net cash, since which no further change has been reported.

London Beets.—June 6th, 9s 4 1/2d; 7th and 8th, 9s 3 1/2d; 10th, 9s 3d; 11th, 8s 3 1/2d; 12th, 9s 4 1/2d; 13th, 9s 3 1/2d; 14th, 9s 3d; 15th, 9s 2 1/2d; 17th, 9s 3d; 18th, 9s 2 1/2d; 19th to 23d, 9s 2 1/2d; 24th and 25th, 9s 2 1/2d; 26th and 27th, 9s 3d; 28th to July 3d, 9s 2 1/2d.

London Cane.—June 29th quotes Java No. 1, 11s 6d; fair refining, 10s 3d; same date last year, 12s 6d, and 12s 3d respectively. July beets, 9s 3 1/2d, against 11s 3d same time last year.

Stock.—Willet & Gray report June 27th, United States four ports in all hands, estimated June 26th, 270,799 tons, against 355,129 tons same time last year. Six principal ports Cuba, estimated June 25th, 14,000 tons, against 18,283 tons same time last year. Total stock in all principal countries, by cable June 27th, at latest known dates, 1,767,750 tons, against 1,390,074 tons; increase over last year, 377,725 tons.

Total Sugar Crop of the World.—Estimated grand total cane and beet sugar to June 27th, 9,531,881 tons, against 8,474,581 tons last year; estimated increase in the world's production, 1,057,299 tons.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—A quiet, and generally featureless market for sugar has been the rule recently, now in view of the fact that the latest mail advices from New York, under date of the 27th ultimo, indicate firmness without any special indications. Arrivals were heavy during the early portion of the month of June, but latterly have been more moderate; however, there appears to have been at all times but slight inquiry for raws, although it was expected that a more vigorous demand would follow any renewed activity in the refined sugar market. Quotations for European beets have varied but slightly; nevertheless, evidence of improvement is revealed by latest reports, in spite of the fact that the market has received no support from buyers in the United States. The dull tone of the refined sugar market formerly prevailing, gave way to a healthy activity throughout the 24th and 25th ultimo, when prices were down to the lowest level, and even after the advance of five points announced on the 26th ult., the demand has been good, more particularly in the shape of withdrawals, under contracts. Messrs. Arbuckle & Brothers, while bringing their prices down to the level of the other refiners on the 24th ult., did not follow the subsequent advance, and continued to take orders on a basis of five points below the other refiners; nevertheless, it is understood that in some instances list prices have been shaded somewhat to meet the same. In Cuba only two estates remain grinding, and while the rain which has fallen over the island interrupted labor in the fields in some sections, nevertheless, the general effect has been to benefit the cane recently planted. In Java, however, the heavy rains reported there are interfering with grinding, and advices received by cable indicate that the crop will be 10 per cent under that of last year, in which event, judging from former estimates, it will not exceed 650,000 tons.

California Beets.—Late reports indicate a good crop, amounting to about 95,000 tons, of which the greater portion will be turned out as white sugar. Charters.—Freights have somewhat improved since our last advices, and tonnage "arriving" has been quite freely taken at rates varying from 37s 6d to 38s 3d wheat or barley; August-September loading, depending upon size and time of arrival.

Lumber.—Freights continue quiet, and we quote from Sound, 52s 6d to 55s. West Coast: 40s, Sydney; 47s 6d, Melbourne or Adelaide. Exchange.—Sixty days, London, \$4.86; demand, \$4.88 1/2; ten days sight, \$4.88.

Coffee.—The market for all coffees is still very dull, and there is at present absolutely nothing doing in Hawaii. Holders are still asking high prices as quoted in our last, but there is no business being done. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Good current, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c; good washed, 10c to 11c; prime washed, 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c; fancy washed, 13c to 14c; good to prime peaberry, 9c to 12c.

Rice.—The market is quiet but firm, the bulk of transactions reported have been in domestic from Japan seed. Desirable grades of this rice have advanced in price from 15c to 16c. We quote: Java, 15c; domestic, from Japan seed, 15c to 16c. The new crop in the north promises to be a large one, but there will not be much harvesting before October. Imported Japan is in light demand at 4.65c, duty paid.

AN ENORMOUS SUGAR BEET CROP.

SUISUN, June 28.—The California and Hawaiian Beet Sugar Company, who have leased thousands of acres of land in Solano county for raising sugar beets, report that the crop will be an enormous one this year. This success means the permanent establishment of the sugar beet industry in Solano county.

CAUSES OF THE CANEFIELD FIRE

Hamakua has been visited by a costly fire through the carelessness of a native cane grower. The man was planting cane mauka of the Kukui plantation cane and had occasion to burn off some brush. The fire soon spread to a large field of cane belonging to the Honors, and before it could be extinguished was communicated to the Okaia fields. About 115 acres were destroyed at Kukui and 180 at Okaia, the loss in money value approximating \$25,000.

George McKubin, a huna, who was fighting the fire, met with a peculiar accident. When he came out from the burning cane one side of his mouth was drawn up almost to his eye. He was sent to Honolulu for treatment.

The fire continued to burn and was raging up to the hour of going to press last night. Manager Gibb of Panhandle went over yesterday and offered assistance in fighting the flames. Albert Horner is in the field and is directing the men in trying to keep the fire from getting into adjacent fields. The continued drought has made the cane so dry that it is as inflammable as all.

The manager of the Hawaiian Cane Co. at Kilauea, Cal., calls on the directors for the collection of the property which is lost by fire.

LOCAL COIN RULING WAS INCORRECT

Editor Advertiser.—Your correspondent, signing himself "Ignoramus," may be interested in the following letter, which I have received through my agents in San Francisco, in reply to their inquiry touching this very matter:

San Francisco, Cal., June 22, 1901.

Sir.—About ten days ago a representative of your firm called to see me relative to the use of the "Hawaiian dollar," as brochures, bills, etc. I stated then I would see the Hon. United States Attorney for such decision as he would give and notify you.

I am informed by Hon. Marshall B. Woodworth, United States attorney for this district, that these coins are not legal tender, nor ever have been held as such, and as they are not acceptable at the sub-treasury as money, but treated as the "trade dollar," he cannot use when the use of them, as above stated, would be in violation of the United States statute, but he does advise against using an imitation or counterfeit of these Hawaiian coins of any denomination. Respectfully yours, GEORGE W. HAZEN, Operative in Charge District.

The above letter should most satisfactorily dispose of this vexing question, and people should be as careful as their rights in manufacture or wear such coins. H. F. WISHMAN

MARKET ISLAND BEEF Another Enter- prise of Local Origin.

Plans have been made, and before the month is passed work will be inaugurated which will place on the market in this city island beef in large quantities. The proposition is to open a new market at which the product of local graziers only will be offered to the consumers. The location of this market, as well as the names of those who are back of the plan will not be made known for some days.

The first step was taken on Wednesday, when Dr. Raymond, of Maui, asked the Board of Health to approve a location for slaughtering houses for the use of the Kahikini Ranch Company. The board approved the selection of the site, and within the next week Dr. Raymond will see to the preliminaries for the erection of the buildings and the improvements to the property which will make it suitable for the use to which it is to be put. The location of the new abattoirs is Kahakui, Kailahi, the property of Luther Wilcox. On the grounds the buildings will be models for their use, and everything will be put in the most sanitary condition possible.

Dr. Raymond has made contracts for the transportation of the cattle to be killed here, and has engaged the men who will look after the local end of the business. He will continue to superintend the workings of the Kahikini ranch. The entire amount of beef to be sent out of the slaughtering houses has been sold under a contract which has six months to run. This was done as the retail business will be in the hands of the men who will do the distributing, without any connection with the grazing company.

The competing supply company, it is said, will not enter into any cutting of prices, as the belief is that the kind of beef to be offered is worth the price now obtaining in this market. The product of the Kahikini ranch only will be handled for the present, as all the other large grazers of the Islands have contracts with the Metropolitan Meat Company. It is believed, however, that in time there will be other sources of supply available if the demand for the locally grazed beef is such as to make it necessary to look elsewhere for cattle. The total number of carcasses which will be supplied from Kahikini at present will be about seventy-five per month. This number will be increased as the stock of the ranch is being brought to a higher state of perfection all the time. The recent importation of thirty-five new steers from the United States will lead to a higher quality of cattle in time, and the beef will be of the first quality if the present plans are carried through.

While no date can be set for the opening of the new market, business will begin as soon as the abattoir can be put into operation.

What the Kidneys Are For.

WHAT DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS DO

It's the duty of the kidneys to see that the blood keeps pure.

Not to make new blood—the food we eat does that, but to remove from the blood all the poisons and impurities—the waste matter—that is gathered up during its circuit of the body.

These poisons are deadly.

If they are not taken out of the blood by the natural filters, the kidneys, they are carried back to the heart, and are started out again all through the body.

Of course they cause disease.

We can't be healthy if our blood isn't pure.

When our kidneys are sick our back aches. That's a way they have of telling us they need help.

It's the duty of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to cure sick kidneys.

They know their duty well.

They are performing it here in Honolulu.

Here's a case in point: Mr. H. H. Smythe, of Inter-Island S. S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with a lame back for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily. When unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot dry skin, rheumatism, gravel, gout, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, dizziness, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Another Honolulu House.

A new commission house under the firm name of Walters, Waldron & Co. has been established at Honolulu, the officers being W. Walters, president; W. G. Cooper, vice president; F. L. Walters, treasurer; and G. Waldron, secretary. Mr. Walters was formerly a member of the firm of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., and Mr.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C. 1, a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA Soap, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA Soap, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA Soap exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LINDSAY LITE, Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U.S.A.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER SHOE COMPANY

HONOLULU
Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco.		For Japan and China.	
COPTIC	JULY 19	DORIC	JULY 19
AMERICA MARU	JULY 26	NIPPON MARU	JULY 26
PEKING	AUG. 1	PERU	AUG. 1
GAELIC	AUG. 13	COPTIC	AUG. 13
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 20
CHINA	AUG. 27	PEKING	AUG. 27
DORIC	SEPT. 3	GAELIC	SEPT. 3
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 10	HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 10
PERU	SEPT. 17	CHINA	SEPT. 17
COPTIC	OCT. 1	DORIC	SEPT. 17
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 8	NIPPON MARU	OCT. 8
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 26		

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Waldron was in charge of and practically built up the grocery department of H. Hackfeld & Co. The third member of the firm is Charles Girdler, who, during the past two years, has been associated with L. B. Kerr & Co. and the H. B. Baker Co.—Hilo, Hawaii.

OFFER TO REFUND THE MONEY.

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial, for it is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy and perfect health has been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts had failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. Bear in mind that every bottle is warranted, and if it does not prove beneficial, the money will be refunded to you. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Hansen, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.